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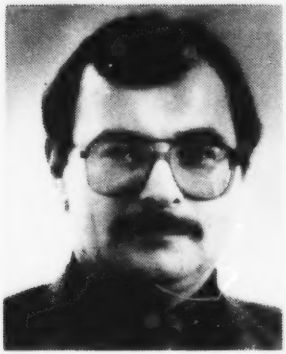


MINISTER'S MESSAGE

With ever increasing challenges to economic development in the Northwest Territories and the many opportunities and constraints facing the regions, there is a pressing need for the Department of Economic Development to take a leadership role in creating a more dynamic environment to meet the economic needs of the communities.

Government's role is to provide a climate within which people can prosper, using their own resources and initiative to solve problems. To create that climate, we need a plan which will make the best possible use of our limited resources and provide a basis for the difficult decisions which lie ahead. We are optimistic that by encouraging the underlying themes of participation, development, and self reliance in developing an economic strategy we can at least begin to prepare for the economic and social challenges.

The GNWT is only one participant in building our economy. This new planning initiative will make every attempt to incorporate unlimited participation and consultation in the development of an economic strategy. We recognize the importance of having meaningful participation from residents of the NWT in the decision making process. Individuals, businesses, communities, and aboriginal organizations must work together with us in making those decisions about how we develop.

This profile merely provides an overview of the opportunities and constraints to economic development in the Kitikmeot region. The next step is to undertake a process of consultation in an attempt to develop a strategy to overcome some of the major constraints to development, to develop identified opportunities, and to increase the level of participation in the economy by native people of the region. Over the next five years our economic strategies need to concentrate on expanding our tourism and cultural industries, small scale renewable resource development, import substitution programs, and support programs for the small business sector. I am enthusiastic about the challenge of working with the NWT business community in developing new economic opportunities for Northerners.

Honourable Gordon Wray
Minister

KITIKMEOT REGION

ECONOMIC FACTS

FEBRUARY, 1989

Department of Economic Development & Tourism
Government of the Northwest Territories

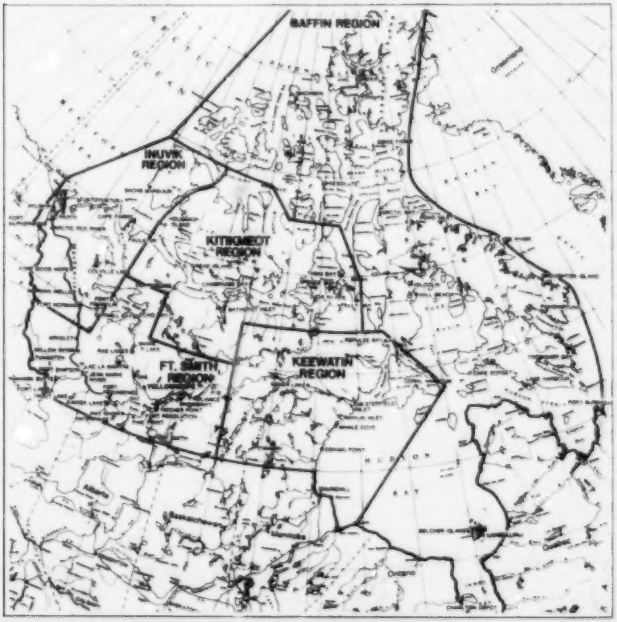
BACKGROUND

The Kitikmeot Region is the most isolated region in the Northwest Territories and is comprised of eight communities with a total population of 3,750 people. The regional administrative offices of GNWT are located in Cambridge Bay, a hamlet of 1002 (1986) inhabitants on the southeast shore of Victoria Island. Two small unorganized communities - Bathurst Inlet and Bay Chimo - receive direct administrative support from the regional center. Additionally, there are five hamlets in the region, all but one of which are offshore communities. Holman is located on the northwest shore of Victoria Island and is the most northerly community in the region. Gjoa Haven is situated on southeast coast of King William Island, while Pelly Bay is located on the west side of the Simpson Peninsula and Spence Bay on the south coast of the Boothia Peninsula. Coppermine is located on the mainland Arctic Coast, on Coronation Gulf just west of the mouth of the Coppermine River. Eighty-five per cent of the residents of the Kitikmeot are Inuit.

The recent establishment of this area as a region unto itself, has facilitated the development of infrastructure in the region and heightened regional interests in economic expansion. Still the primary industry of the region and clearly, the largest employer is government. The other major economic activities in the Kitikmeot Region are construction, tourism, renewable resources, and arts and crafts. Although its remote location has been prohibitive to non-renewable resource development, some mining potential does exist in the region.

A very important economic activity in the region is renewable resource harvesting.

The Northwest Territories Administrative Regions



Fishing, trapping and hunting are all very important activities and make a substantial contribution to local well-being in providing a subsistence livelihood. The country food industry is being slowly developed and while it is mainly for domestic consumption at the present, it has potential as an export base.

The development of the travel industry is in its formative stages in the Arctic Coast Region. The tourism zone association recognizes the tourism development opportunities and their potential to create income and employment opportunities. In this respect, in the long term, tourism offers the greatest growth factor of all existing and potential industries in the region.

The construction industry is almost exclusively dependent on government projects. However, the private sector, in the form of community based development corporations, is beginning to develop several opportunities. These include housing units and office buildings leased back to the government.

The depressed state of Arts and Crafts over the past several years has illustrated the need to revitalize the industry and offer economic hope to isolated communities with few or no other resources. The Department of Economic Development and Tourism has recognized the need for increased resources, particularly in personnel, to improve product quality and marketing.

Consumer services available through small business are very well developed in Cambridge Bay but are lacking to a large degree in other communities in the Region. There are small business opportunities in the Region in areas such as travel tour operator, electronics repair, food service/ catering, souvenir and craft shops, personal grooming, insurance and legal. There are also modest opportunities for owner operated small motor repair shops.

The regional office of the Department of Economic Development and Tourism is presently working on an economic development plan and five year implementation strategy aimed at increasing income and employment opportunities in all existing industries in the region. The intent and purpose of the regional strategy is to create a climate and provide a foundation for the growth of individuals and businesses in the local economy.

OPPORTUNITIES

The opportunities for economic growth within the Kitikmeot Region are limited by the lack of a developed infrastructure required to make it technically and commercially attractive for private or public firms to locate and develop the existing resources. It is the existence of these resources which can be transformed into goods and services required outside of or within the region that provide a number of opportunities in all sectors of the economy.

Renewable Resources

Hunting, for domestic use, is still an important source of economic compensation in all communities of the region. Dollar values for the meat procured can be estimated on caribou, musk-ox and small game, according to the season. The commercial harvest of country foods also provides a basis for intersettlement trade as well as opportunities for value added processing for both import substitution and export. The recent success of the country food outlet in Cambridge Bay has provided a basis for expansion.

The commercial fishery, with a processing plant located in Cambridge Bay is a small but important part of the economy. The

Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, a federal Crown Agency, markets the product. The present harvest of arctic char is 50% below the available quota. Value added processing should increasingly result in the same benefit that is being realized from country meats.

Commercial sealskin production had traditionally been an important source of cash income in several of the regions' communities. The Kitikmeot Region was one of the most adversely affected areas by the European ban on the importation of sealskins. The near total collapse of the Arctic sealing industry combined with the historically inconsequential commercial fur harvest have forced most Inuit hunters and their families to leave the land for an uncertain future in communities with little wage employment.

The development of an efficient infrastructure to nurture and develop both import substitution and export markets in the renewable resource sector will provide new opportunities for employment and income creation. A much more efficient use of the primary harvest will be mandatory to transform the abundant resources into goods and services required both outside of and within the region.

Arts & Crafts

The arts and crafts industry is not normally regarded as a significant economic factor in the region. However, because of the decline in the dollar value of traditional resource harvesting activities, people of the Kitikmeot were encouraged to become artists. They were so successful that the regions arts and crafts industry, with annual sales approaching $3 million, now distributes a greater amount of income more widely than any other economic activity. It has the potential to earn $6-8 million for the region. To achieve this type of growth the industry must find ways to develop a more organized marketing strategy, to develop and transfer skills, and to develop marketable new products.

There is a world wide demand for arts and crafts products and Kitikmeot art is recognized as high quality and very marketable. However the industry must find capable people committed to its long term well being if it is to find means of achieving it's potential. The future of the industry depends on knowledgeable people committed to more efficient production and marketing methods and the development of young artists.

Tourism

The development of the tourism industry and particularly the emergence of on-going marketing and quality service and product development is in its formative stages in the Arctic Coast region. Tourism is relatively unknown to the people of the Kitikmeot Region. There are only a few individuals who have an understanding of the basics of the travel industry and who have had contact with other components of the trade. The intensive tourism marketing and promotion work undertaken by the GNWT in the last few years has opened the doors for tourism to become a major source of export revenue for the Kitikmeot Region.

The Arctic Coast provides one of the most distinctive and memorable landscapes in the world. Its wilderness beauty provides an exotic destination to tourists seeking an original travel experience. All inclusive big game outfitting and/or sport fishing services are presently available. They are packaged through wholesalers in Yellowknife and Toronto and delivered through the Hunters and Trappers Assoc. and several private entrepreneurs. The packaging of community tours, hiking, canoeing, and nature tours have a great deal of potential but are quite underdeveloped at this time. Facilities and attractions are being

developed to reflect cultural and historical themes and add to the activities tourists can take part in during their visit to the Kitikmeot Region.

The relatively recent awareness, by people in the region, of tourisms potential in job creation and income generation has created extensive interest in new development opportunities. New regional initiatives are presently in the planning stage to diversify the economic base of the Arctic Coast's industry and particularly to provide opportunities for the private sector to contribute to the travel industry. One of the key ingredients in developing new opportunities will be to find a means to extend the length and impact of tourism.

Small Business

Owner operated small businesses are only marginally involved in the consumer service industry in the Kitikmeot. There are a limited number of opportunities in most communities in the region. Cambridge Bay has a more developed business infrastructure because of its significance as the administrative center for the region. In the Kitikmeot Region co-operatives dominate the consumer service industry serving member-owners with essential services and responding to the needs of local people. In addition to merchandising food, dry goods, and hardware, co-ops in the region handle some service contracts such as taxi service, and freight hauling. Additionally, the co-ops are the dominant player in the arts and crafts industry as well as expanding into the tourist industry (hotels).

Any meaningful future development of the regional economy must include a strong effort to diversify the economic base of the region. A much greater participation and involvement of the private sector would help immensely to achieve this end.

Construction

The continued growth of government is the major impetus for growth in the construction industry in the region. Construction contracts are tendered, for the most part, on the basis of local involvement. The level of local involvement could be increased further by breaking large construction projects into smaller components. In this manner the problems of heavy front end financing and bonding requirements would be eased, thereby facilitating greater participation. Greater local participation could also be provided through the encouragement of direct involvement by community councils in the management and administration of contracts.

The increased demand for housing and office accommodation should be complemented to some degree by an expected increase in demand for public infrastructure and facilities to meet the market expectations of a growing tourism industry. The identification and development of new community based attractions and general tourism opportunities will have some positive spin-off for the region's construction industry.

Mining & Energy Resources

There are no producing mines in the Kitikmeot Region, thus mineral exports are nil. However, there are a number of good mineralization sites and prospects in the region. Numerous excellent prospects of uranium, copper, and gold may be developed in the future. A producing mine located outside of the region provides significant employment benefits for residents of Coppermine.

Currently most of the electricity supplied to the small settlements in the region is thermally generated using imported petroleum products. Non-conventional hydroelectric development could, in the future, provide the opportunity to decrease the depend-

ency on imported petroleum and maybe even provide an important export base. Some electricity is already generated at Cambridge Bay through an experimental horizontal wind turbine. It is likely that wind energy is the most promising of the non-conventional energy resources.

CONSTRAINTS

There are a number of economic and social constraints to economic development in the Kitikmeot Region. The social constraints are of critical concern and will be addressed as a separate issue. In the slowly developing economy of the region new businesses need access to capital and related financial and technical help to get started. Herein lies a major obstacle to real economic growth with a maximum participation of the Kitikmeot's residents; particularly by the native majority. In developing a sound and healthy economic foundation, native people must have some means to access the required resources to be full partners in the economy. The most important resource the Kitikmeot has to offer is its people. Government must work diligently with the region to ensure that residents have access to the very limited income and employment opportunities that are available.

Equity

The required equity base to access the wide variety of territorial and federal funding programs is almost non-existent. Consequently, patchwork efforts by prospective entrepreneurs to meet equity requirements often foster a poor climate in which to initiate a business. Additionally, the substitution of sweat equity often leaves a new business short of working capital. Consumer savings can be a very minute source of equity funds. In reality there is, for the most part, insufficient net disposable income to provide savings.

Debt Financing

Debt financing is extremely difficult to arrange because of the noted lack of equity. Additionally, there are the inherent problems of inadequate security, and poorly developed management and marketing skills. Most of the residents of the region do not have extensive experience in financial management. This seriously limits their ability to initiate and organize business. It is incumbent on government to work with the private sector to improve northern access to conventional funding sources.

Government loan programs are also becoming more stringent focussing more on loans and less on grants and contributions. Loan applicants must have clear eligibility criteria and long term viability to qualify. The suggested movement towards consolidation of the various government funding programs and merging them into a single agency will have a positive effect on the development of new opportunities. In many cases the prospective entrepreneur is intimidated by the paperwork and people involved in the process of guiding a proposal through the systems of several government agencies.

Market/Costs

The high cost of operating in the small market of the Kitikmeot Region is directly attributable to the lack of a developed transportation infrastructure. The problem of high prices, which is largely caused by high freight costs, is compounded by the fact that a significant proportion of the labor force (roughly 40% (1986 Census)) consists of civil servants. Since civil servants tend to travel to southern points more often than the general N.W.T. population, a considerable number of residents have frequent opportunities to purchase goods from the south.

ECONOMIC FACTS

KITIKMEOT REGION

Socio - Economic Circumstances

Economic development in the Kitikmeot has been seriously hampered by social and administrative problems, and these problems in turn have been made worse by the poor economic conditions. Compounding the problem is the fact that education levels in the region are very low. The majority of the native population over 15 years of age has not completed Grade 9. As a result many people in the communities have not had the opportunity to develop the job awareness, attitudes, and work habits needed to make private business a success. This shortcoming is particularly noticeable in the area of business management.

The inadequate education and skill levels of a significant proportion of the Kitikmeot population has and continues to stifle more meaningful participation in the economy by native people. The regional economy is essentially made up of two separate and distinct economies. Average incomes for the non-native population are very high with negligible unemployment. Conversely, government transfer payments and traditional harvesting activities dominate the economic base of the Inuit population (85%). There are few prospects for growth, average incomes are low, unemployment high, and social assistance is a fact of everyday life. The challenge of the future is to find a means of ensuring a meaningful participation in the regional economy by the native people of Kitikmeot.

Meeting the needs of those residents most disadvantaged by the economy will require innovative uses of programs and funds. The delivery of programs that will provide better life skills, job readiness, and training programs, more closely in tune with the economies current and future needs, are required for people willing but unable to enter the wage economy. Developing and implementing such programs is critical if the people of the Kitikmeot are to break down the barriers to economic self-reliance.

DEVELOPMENTS

The major development in the region is the construction of the North Warning System (NWS). Through a joint Canada/United States defense sharing agreement Canada will be taking full operational responsibility for the system upon completion of construction. Two of eleven Long Range Radar (LRR) and eight of thirty-six Short Range Radar (SRR) sites are designated for the Kitikmeot Region. The eight (SRR) stations in the region will be built by Canadian contractors, resulting in a substantial demand for goods and services. The potential dollar value, employment opportunities and benifits to the region's people and businesses cannot be determined until the construction contract is let out in early 1989.

Construction of each of eight (SRR's) will require a crew estimated at twenty to thirty for two or three summers. Construction will be started at two or three sites during each of three consecutive summers. Each site will cost five to eight million dollars for materials and labor. The primary contractors will likely sub-contract portions of the work to smaller northern firms.

Edmonton based Frontec has been awarded the O&M contract for the NWS. There will be approximately 26 jobs at the LRR's and SRR's in the region and it is reasonable to assume that some of these jobs would go to qualified residents. For Kitikmeot residents to be eligible for potential NWS employment, they will have to demonstrate the necessary minimum qualifications. Additionally, Frontec has committed themselves to developing support programs to small northern businesses. There may be opportunities for equity participation and joint venture agreements.

Tourism and Arts and Crafts will be prominent in the economic planning initiative and the development of an implemen-

tation strategy which is presently being undertaken by Economic Development and Tourism in the Region. Much more attention will be paid to Arts and Crafts including the staffing of a full time Arts and Crafts Officer position. The thrust will be on finding new ways to develop the industry and help it to take advantage of both southern and northern market opportunities. Recognizing that tourism offers the greatest growth factor in the long term, regional initiatives will concentrate on protecting and preserving native culture while at the same time developing management and hospitality skills, as well as establishing a marketing strategy for the region.

ATTITUDES

The Kitikmeot's business community lacks optimism and aggressiveness to some degree. The business community encourages and sometimes demands that government take the lead in providing advice, financial assistance and direction. Not nearly often enough are initiatives put forth by the business community which for the most part waits on government to take the lead role in developing economic opportunities. A more confident and aggressive attitude would be very beneficial in building a stronger economic foundation and fostering a healthier business climate. More timely and intensive responses to any new initiatives which are presented to government might help to build a better business attitude.

The aforementioned detriments to meaningful economic development can be partially explained by the fact that the Kitikmeot has only very recently been established as a region unto itself. The accompanying development of infrastructure is just now stimulating regional interests in economic expansion. The current regional economic planning and development initiative will attempt to address the attitudinal problem by increasingly involving community members in the planning process and encouraging local initiation of goals, projects and priorities for action. Despite some of the problems, each community in the region has a core group of people that are committed to development. They want to reduce welfare, increase income and job opportunities and build a stronger community.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The economic development opportunities of the Kitikmeot Region are limited to some degree by the remoteness and high cost of access. However, some good opportunities for economic growth are available particularly in the areas of Tourism and Arts and Crafts. There are two major constraints to development in the region: i) an inadequate level of economic resources to access debt financing and, ii) low skill levels and education which severely limits the degree of local participation in the economy. The general attitude towards the economy is good. However, a more aggressive attitude on the part of the business community could stimulate the economy. Additionally, it is necessary to find ways and means of increasing the level of participation in the economy by native people of the region.

The constraints to economic development in the region can be overcome by an integrated approach to development weighing economic, political, social and cultural factors in addressing the need to adapt the available human resources to the needs of the regional economy. The settlement of land claims may create the stability needed for development and give aboriginal people the resources to become full partners in the economy. The economic future is bright for those residents of the Kitikmeot who are willing to make a commitment to action in helping to build a stronger local economy, less dependent on government and more self-reliant.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM

The Department of Economic Development and Tourism has staff living in, or visiting, all NWT communities. They are there to assist with business development or investment, no matter how small the proposal. In most cases, if you plan to start, modernize or expand a business, you should contact your local office of the Department for advice or assistance.

Kitikmeot Region

Head Office, Cambridge Bay,
Northwest Territories
X0E 0C0 Phone: 403-983-2158

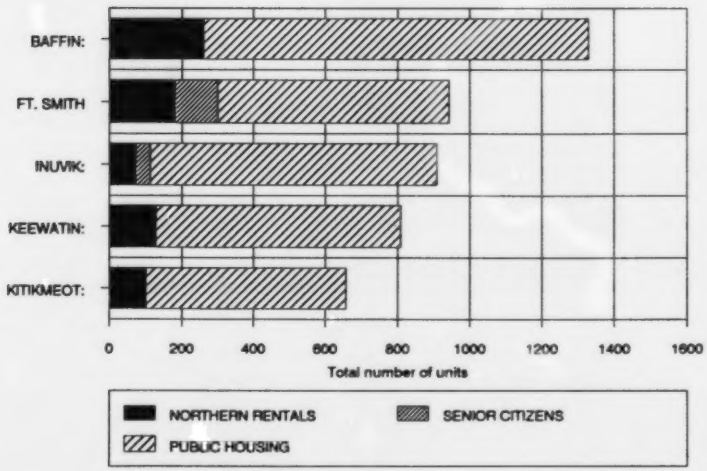
Coppermine: 982-5701
Spence Bay: 561-6701
Gjoa Haven: 360-6008

Social Housing Inventory: A Regional Comparison

REGION	NORTHERN RENTALS	SENIOR CITIZ.	PUBLIC HOUSING	TOTAL INVENTORY
BAFFIN:	262	0	1067	1329
FORT SMITH:	183	118	642	943
INUVIK:	73	41	795	909
KEEWATIN:	129	0	678	807
KITIKMEOT:	103	0	554	657

Source: NWT Housing Corporation, 1988

Social Housing Inventory - 1988

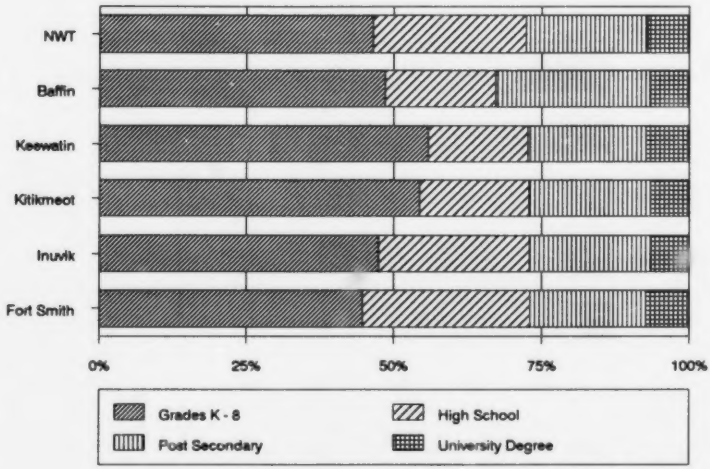


EDUCATION

Education completed - A regional comparison

	Total	Gr.8	Gr.12	Post Sec.	Univ.
Baffin	4,706	2,248	869	1,210	308
Keewatin	2,380	1,290	394	462	168
Kitikmeot	1,871	892	304	336	107
Inuvik	4,939	3,709	2,005	1,609	504
Fort Smith	14,909	12,570	8,028	5,530	2,053
NWT	28,805	20,707	11,600	9,147	3,139

Source: Labour Force Survey, 1984

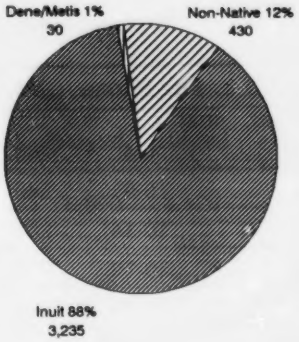


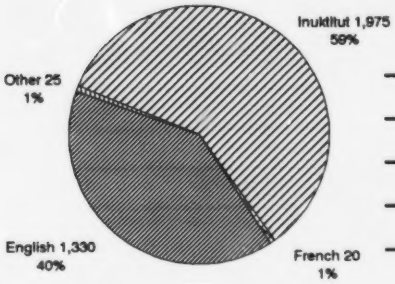
Source: Labour Force Survey, 1984

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population Mix

Inuit	3,235
Dene/Metis	30
Non-native	430





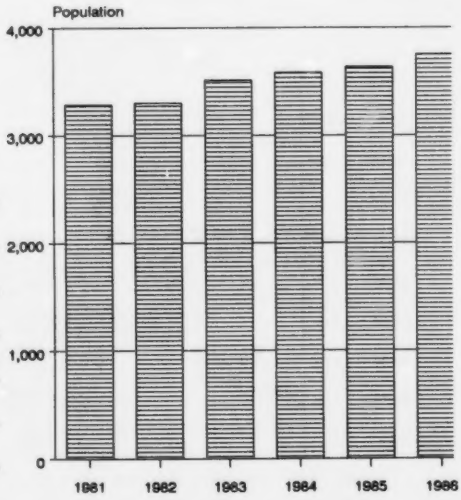
Languages Spoken

English	1,330
French	20
Inuktitut	1,975
Other	25

Population Growth

1981	3,285
1982	3,305
1983	3,509
1984	3,583
1985	3,634
1986	3,750

Source: 1986 Census

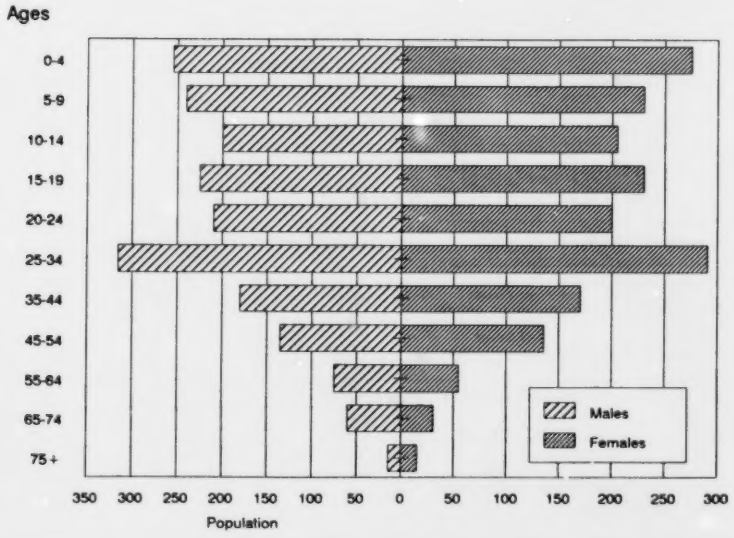


DEMOGRAPHICS

Sex and Age

Age Range	Males	Females
0-4	260	280
5-9	240	230
10-14	200	205
15-19	230	230
20-24	210	200
25-34	315	285
35-44	190	170
45-54	130	135
55-64	75	55
65-74	55	35
75 +	15	15

Source: 1986 Census

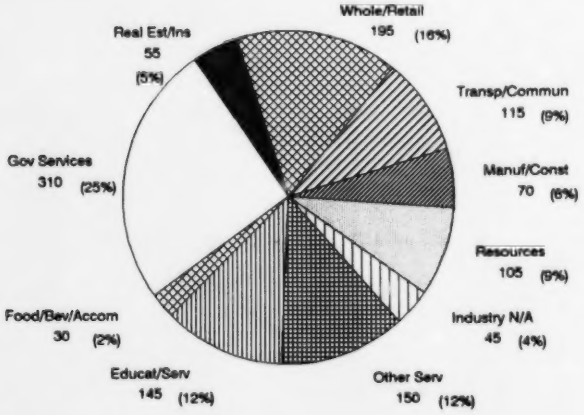


Labour Force Activity
1986

	Popul. over 15	Labour Force	Particip. Rate (%)	Em-ployed	Unem-ployed	Unemp. Rate
NWT	34,930	24,370	70	20,950	3,420	14
Baffin	6,120	3,865	63	3,015	845	22
Keewatin	2,975	1,725	58	1,365	360	21
Kitikmeot	2,340	1,225	52	955	265	22
Inuvik	5,755	3,920	68	3,335	580	15
Ft. Smith	17,750	13,635	77	12,275	1,365	10

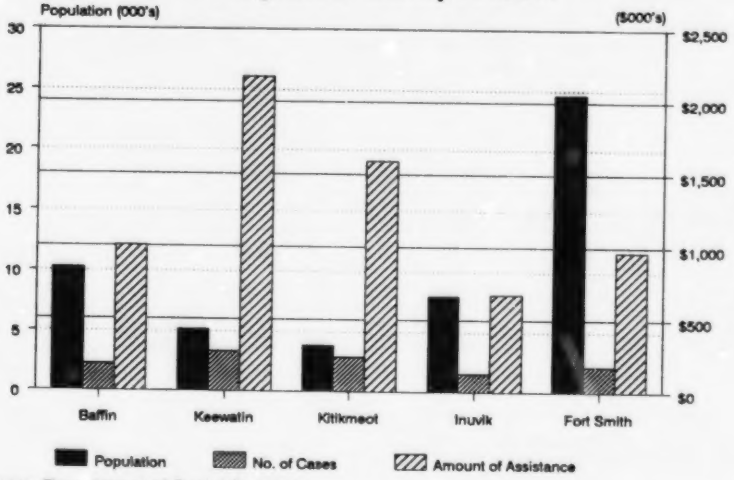
Source: 1986 Census

KITIKMEOT LABOR FORCE
All Industries



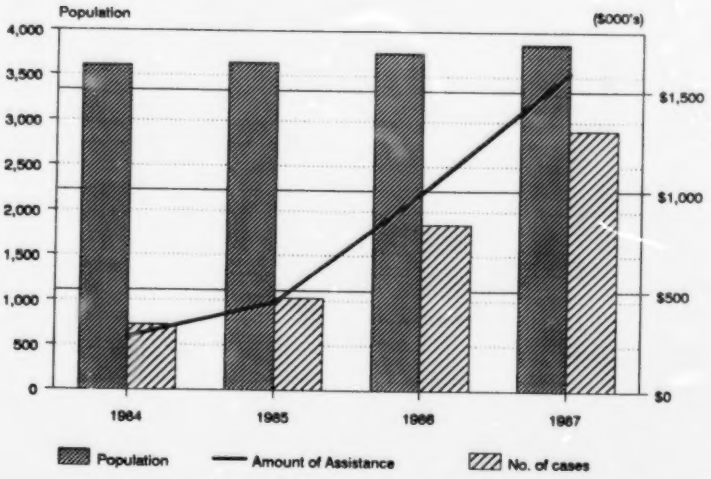
Source: 1986 Census

Social Assistance Payments - A Regional Comparison



Source: Department of Social Services

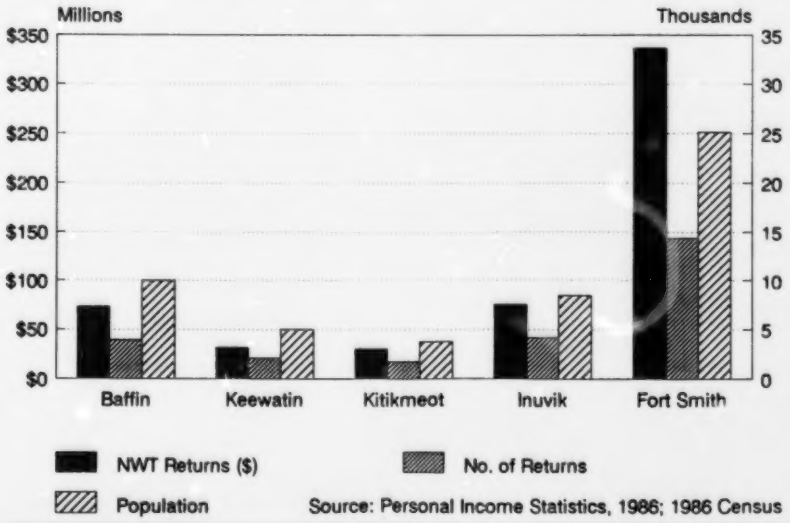
Social Assistance Payments - Kitikmeot Region



PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS AND INCOME, by Source, 1986

	All Returns (No.)	All Returns ($'000)	With Employment Income (No.)	With Employment Income ($'000)	With Pension Income (No.)	With Pension Income ($'000)
NWT	26,280	546,850	23,630	483,668	1,640	8,875
BAFFIN	3,930	73,021	3,370	65,868	260	873
KEEWATIN	2,130	31,747	1,880	28,452	140	557
KITIKMEOT	1,780	30,623	1,530	27,960	150	571
INUVIK	4,140	75,299	3,740	66,382	280	1,455
FT SMITH	14,300	336,160	13,120	295,006	810	5,419

	With Investment Income (No.)	With Investment Income ($'000)	With Self-Employed. Income (No.)	With Self-Employed. Income ($'000)	With Other Income (No.)	With Other Income ($'000)
NWT	7,070	16,251	2,180	6,979	13,710	31,077
BAFFIN	730	1,395	180	329	2,190	4,555
KEEWATIN	260	309	110	129	1,170	2,301
KITIKMEOT	270	488	80	305	1,000	1,911
INUVIK	870	1,707	310	479	2,160	5,276
FT SMITH	4,940	12,352	1,510	6,349	7,200	17,035



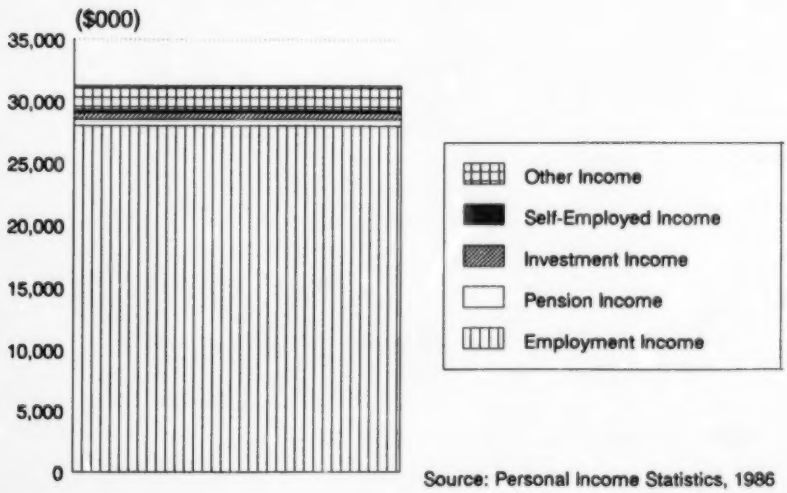
Source: Personal Income Statistics, 1986; 1986 Census

PERSONAL INCOME TAX
Number of returns filed by region, 1986

	All Returns	over $2,000	over $4,000	over $6,000	over $10,000
NWT	26,280	21,620	19,340	17,600	16,110
BAFFIN	3,930	2,870	2,490	2,190	1,970
KEEWATIN	2,130	1,550	1,280	1,120	990
KITIKMEOT	1,780	1,220	1,010	900	820
INUVIK	4,140	3,420	2,970	2,630	2,350
FORT SMITH	14,300	12,550	11,580	10,740	9,940

	over $15,000	over $20,000	over $30,000	over $40,000
NWT	13,460	11,320	7,550	4,440
BAFFIN	1,640	1,400	1,010	670
KEEWATIN	780	650	400	200
KITIKMEOT	690	580	380	260
INUVIK	1,860	1,500	890	540
FORT SMITH	8,440	7,130	4,810	2,770

KITIKMEOT
Personal Incomes - 1986



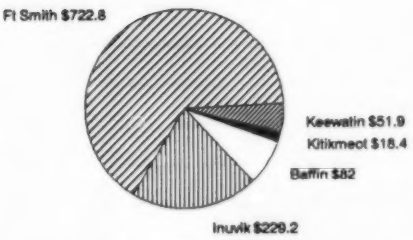
Source: Personal Income Statistics, 1986

TYPE OF GOODS IMPORTED

($000)

	KITIK.	KEEWAT.	SMITH	INUVIK	BAFFIN	TOTAL
Fuel(1982)	8,795	8,550	29,862	25,831	17,586	90,624
Food(1984)	2,932	12,048	66,576	32,121	17,384	131,061
Lumber	2,856	1,962	29,738	15,659	17,181	67,396
Vehicles & Machinery	2,896	6,403	393,138	126,049	18,936	547,422
General Merchandise	907	22,932	203,455	29,537	10,829	267,659
TOTAL	18,386	51,895	722,769	229,197	81,916	1,104,162

Source: Don Ference & Assoc. Import Substitution Report, 1987



Value of Imports
NWT ($000's)

Kitikmeot

AIR CARGO RATES FOR 1-45 KILOGRAMS AS OF MAY 15, 1988

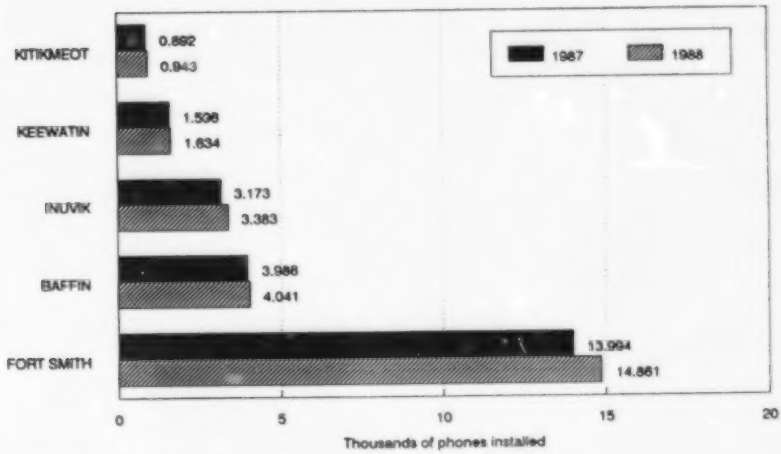
Departure/ Destination		LOW	HIGH
Iqaluit to	Yellowknife	3.19	4.47
Iqaluit to	Rankin	1.63	1.63
Iqaluit to	Cambridge Bay	3.43	4.51
Iqaluit to	Montreal	2.86	2.86
Rankin to	Iqaluit	1.63	1.63
Rankin to	Winnipeg	2.04	2.04
Rankin to	Yellowknife	2.04	2.04
Baker Lake to	Rankin	.95	.95
Cambridge Bay to	Iqaluit	5.88	5.88
Cambridge Bay to	Yellowknife	1.17	2.09
Cambridge Bay to	Edmonton	2.14	3.29
Cambridge Bay to	Spence Bay	1.75	2.25
Inuvik to	Yellowknife	1.38	2.24
Inuvik to	Edmonton	2.24	2.24
Inuvik to	Norman Wells	.92	.92
Yellowknife to	Inuvik	1.63	1.63
Yellowknife to	Edmonton	1.20	1.40
Yellowknife to	Snowdrift	.95	.95
Hay River to	Yellowknife	.78	.78
Hay River to	Edmonton	1.26	1.26

Note: Cargo prices depend on the airline being used.

Source: Canadian Air Cargo; NWT Air Cargo

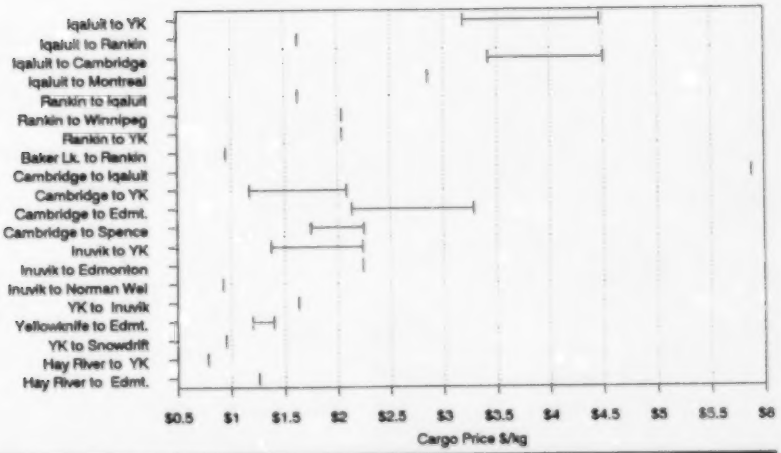
Number of installed phones

by region: 1987 and 1988

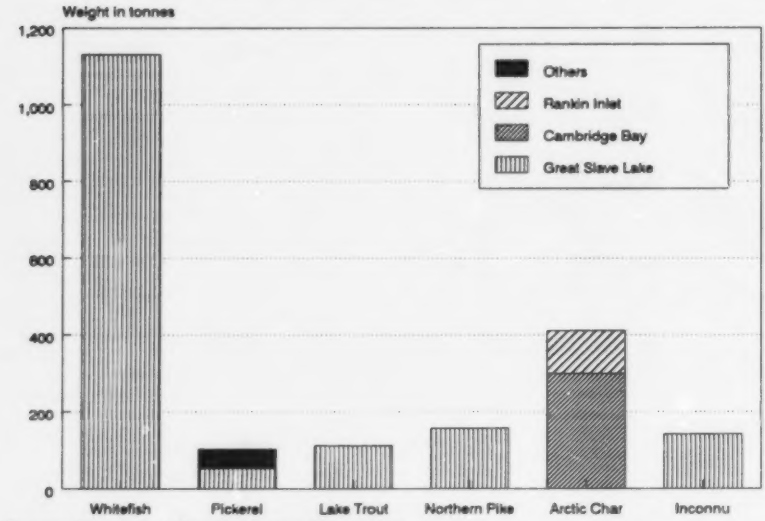


AIR CARGO RATES

For 1 - 45 kg.

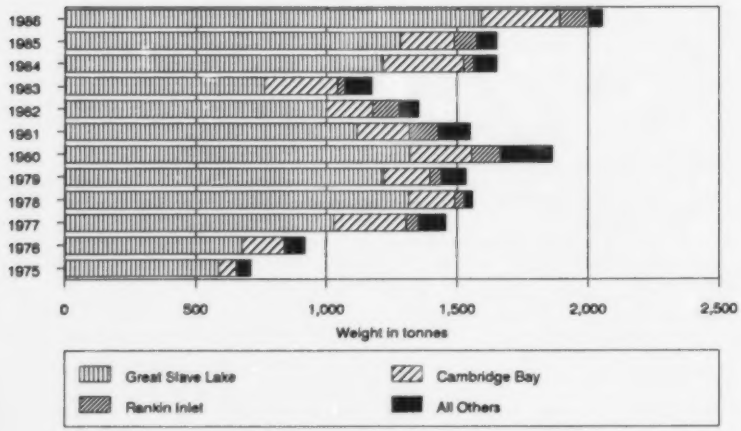


Fish Harvesting in the NWT



Source: Freshwater Fish Marketing Corp. 1986.

Caught live weight in tonnes 1975 - 86

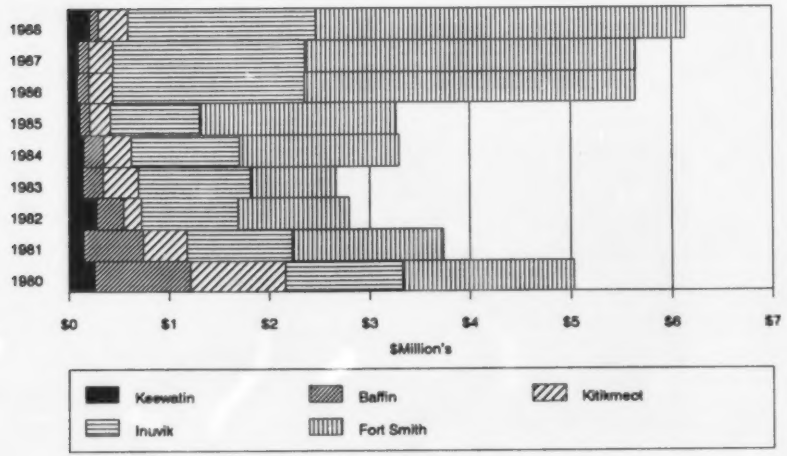


FUR HARVESTING FOR THE TERRITORIES ($000's)

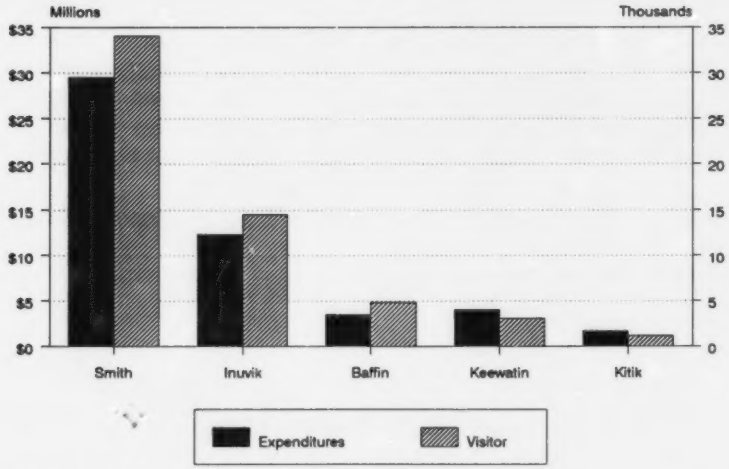
	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982
Keewatin	223	106	96	117	156	141	283
Baffin	82	106	108	100	198	207	263
Kitikmeot	292	238	238	202	273	343	179
Inuvik	1,873	1,912	1,913	894	1,079	1,121	966
Ft Smith	3,666	3,290	3,289	1,954	1,589	854	1,103
NWT	6,136	5,652	5,644	3,267	3,295	2,666	2,794

Source: Department of Renewable Resources

Value of fur caught

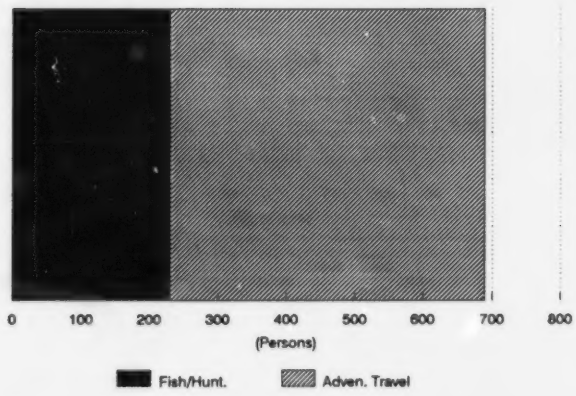


VISITORS AND EXPENDITURES
1987 Estimate

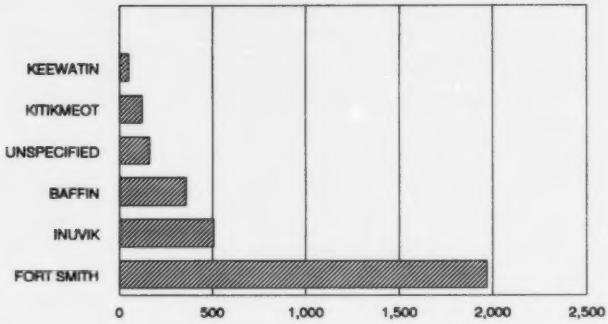


Source: Economic Development and Tourism

PLEASURE TRAVEL
KITIKMEOT - 1988



Number of reported accidents
By Regions (1986)



Source: Workers Compensation Board

Number of Workers' Accidents
for the NWT (1982 - 86)